ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA. The Prince of Wales Still at Sea.

ANNEXATION OF THE TWO SICILIES.

FRANCIS II. ABOUT TO LEAVE.

Resignation of Garabildi.

HE RETURNS TO HIS ISLAND HOME.

THE SIEGE OF GAETA.

The Royal Mail steamship Africa, Capt. Shannon, which sailed from Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the mornng of the 10th, and from Queenstown on the evening f the 11th inst., arrived here on Friday afternoon.

The Nova Scotian reached Liverpool about 3 p. m.

The Cunard Company had ordered (in addition to the Scotia and several screw steamers now on the stocks) the construction of a new first-class screw steamer of over 2,500 tuns register, to take the place of the Etna, which has been sold to the Liverpool, New-York &

Philadelphia Company.

### THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TURIN, Nov. 6, 1860. While you are raising honest Abe Lincoln to the Presidential chair, the people of Umbria and the Marches are rushing to the polls, and giving a free vote for annexation to the Constitutional Kingdom of honest King Victor Emanuel, who, against all European precedents, glories in the fact that he never broke his word. Since even revolutionary Italy has no mind to admit females to the ballot-box, the weaker sex of these ex-Papal provinces give their adhesion to the annexa tion by signing their names to immense addresses to the new "King of Italy." By this title he was greeted by Garibaldi when they met on the Volturus Victor Emanuel seized the hard of the Dictator and told him with feeling, "I hope we shall never part again." They rode side by side for several miles, and it has transpired that the King wished to express his gratitude and that of the people to his il-justrious General by a munificent grant of land, by the title of Marshal of Italy, and by the decora-tion of the highest order the King can bestow. But Garibaldi's resolution to retire to his wild island of Caprera remained unshaken. He refuses title ches, and requests only that the military com missions he has signed should be respected. this is just the most ticklish thing. It looks very simple, and still it is very difficult to comply with.

Many a Piedmontese ex-officer, expelled from the
army of the upper kingdom, was accepted by the Dictator, and rose to a higher rank; others had deserted Piedmont, or received their dismission as lientenants or captains, and, at the expiration of three months, now retire as majors or colonels. There were, besides, about three hundred officers around Garibaldi originally belonging to all the revolutionary armies of Europe, who had no troops to command and remained on his staff; some of them of questionable rank and character, others unfit for service. Be sides, the Dictator's army is fast disbanding. educated volunteers, having finished their work are anxious to return to their homes, and out of the 25,000 young men who, from May to Octo-ber, had gone down to Sicily and Naples, scarcely more than four to five thousand will remain under arms wishing to be incorporated into the King's army. What is then to be done with their officers. It is believed that Victor Emanuel will readily acknowledge all the commissions of the Dictator, but the officers will be put on half pay, with the exception of those who can be employed in the organ-

ization of the new Neapolitan army.

After the Royal interview, Garibaldi returned t After the Royal interview, Garibaidi returned t Capua, and the King continued his march to th Garighano, preferring a hot battle to the triumphal entry at Naples. By a rapid march he succeeded in cutting oil the garrison of Capua from the Nea-politan army retiring to Gaëta, and thus the Campanian fortress, after a short but murderous bombardment, had to surrender on the 2d. It was scarcely expected to find there full eleven thousand Neapolitan soldiers, who were made prisoners, and sent at once to Genoa, to be reorganized, and incor-porated into the new Italian Army. A short, sharp fight at Sessa had aleady disorganized the retiring ps of Francis II., when, on the 3d, Victor mucl crossed the Garigliano at three points, troops of Francis II., Emanuel crossed the Garigiano at three points, defeated the Neapolitans in a pitched battle, took about two thousand prisoners more, and, following up his victory, established himself at Mole di Gaëta upon the hights which dominate the fortress. A good number of Neapolitan troops seeing themselves cut off from the fortress. ress, and unable to force their way from the uppe Garigliano to the sea, have already taken the first steps for a capitulation. The forces of Bombino are melting away like snow in the Spring, and the next mail will probably bring you the news that Francis II. has left his Kingdom upon a foreign ship. It is true that the French Government refuses to

acknowledge the blockade of Gaeta, and that the acknowledge the mockade of Oscio, as to make an attack from the sea impossible. Still the King's case is desperate, and since Gaëta cannot hold out any longer, and the Warsaw Conferences failed to give assistance to the last Bourbon in Italy, he will now yield to the advice of the English Admiral and

set sail for Spain or Germany.

Lamoriciere, whom the generosity of the Sardin ian Government granted leave to visit Rome, is play ing a rather ridiculous part in the Eternal City. Pope offered him the Roman nobility, and has had a medal struck in his honor; but the general canno be proud of these distinctions, which remind him o his defeat at Castelfidardo and of his capitulation at Ancona. He is irritable and out of temper, and had an article published in the official paper of Rome, accusing the French Government of double dealing, since, according to his account, he was in formed by the Pontifical Minister of War, Bisho Merode, that a telegraphic dispatch of the French Government had been received, declaring that France would oppose any Piedmontese invasion by force. The Duke of Grammont, Napoleon's Embassador at Rome, at once protested against this version of this affair, and bluntly charged the Bishop with forgery, since his official communication to the Minister contained only the words that France would appear any Piedmontese invasion, that France would oppose any Piedmontese invasion, the words "by force" being added by the Papal Governwords "by force" being added by the Papal Government. The publication of De Grammont's discinimer in the Constitutionnel seems to indicate that Napoleon has ceased to have any peculiar regard for the Holy See, and if may be a prelude to a speedy realization of the hopes of Italy to proclaim King Victor Emanuel King of Italy upon the Capitoline

# GREAT BRITAIN.

A MONEY STRINGENCY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribone.

LONDON, Nov. 10, 1960.

An event long ago predicted has set in, a drain of bullion, and, consequent upon it, a rise in the rate of discount. Yesterday the Bank of England raised the rat of discount from 4 to 41 per cent. In the corresponding month of 1859 the bank rate did not exceed 3 per cent despite the then enormous shipments of silver to the East, amounting to £13,234,305. The obvious object of the Bank was to put a check on the drain of bullion from its vaults, which, amounting to £16,255,951 on the 26th of September last, is now reduced to £13,897, 685, not including £43,060 taken from the bank yester day. The drain, beginning on Sept. 20, has been con stantly on the increase, until it has reached this week almost £300,000. The large imports of corn were of corre, sure to lead, sooner or later, to an emigration

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. of the precious metals, but the payments of the corn bills being not yet due, the present drain cannot be account d for in this manner, and, moreover it takes place concurrently with a rate of discount higher in London than in Paris, Amsterdam, Brussels and Hamburg, while simultaneously the gold export leaves no profit as an exchange operation. Whither, then, does the gold go? To the vaults of the Bank of France. The present discount rate of the Bank of France is only 3 per cent, although that concern has lost about £4, 000,000 since the end of August, while its discounts for August and September, have increased by about £3,000,000. Any vulgar bank would, under such circumstances, have raised its rate of discount, but Louis Bonaparte, afraid to cause a visible disturbance of the money market, orders the Bank to purchase gold at a loss, and will force it to continue proceeding with this certainly not mercantile operation. On the other hand, the Bank of England proves that it is unable to check the present drain by the rise in the rate of interest. Yesterday, for instance, no bullion was taken from the Issue Department of the Bank, but a considerable quantity in sovereigns was drawn from the Banking Department. It is one of the necessary consequences of Sir Robert Peel's blessed bank acts of 1844 and 1845 that the mercantile public are constant ly misled as to the real amount of the precious metals exported, since the Banking Department furnishes no public returns of the sovereigns withdrawn from its chest. The rise in the official discount rate of the Bank of England, especially if continuing, will, of course, impose upon the Bank of France the necessity of folowing in the same direction, and thus prevent Louis Bonaparte from any longer commanding the Bank Directors to buy gold at a loss, in order to hide a visible derangement of the money market. Still, the English drain of bullion will not be stopped by that eventuali-

A prospectus had been issued of a "Cotton Company," with a strong Manchester Board of Directors, the principal object being to develope the Dharwar cotton fields in the Bombay Presidency. The capital of the Company is fixed at £100,000.

The funeral of the Earl of Dandonald had been fixed to take place on the 14th inst., at Westminster Abbey. The projected visit of Volunteers to Paris was meeting with so much ridicule and opposition that there

ty, since, in proper time, the corn bills must fall due

and be paid for in cash.

on with so much ridicule and opposition that there cas little chance of the scheme being carried out.

Prince Alfred reached Plymouth on the 9th inst., on Prince Alfred reached Plymouth on the 3th inst., on board the frigate Eurvalus, and early on the same morning two vessels, supposed to be the Hero and the Ariadne, of the Prince of Wales's squadron, were seen passing up off the Bill of Portland.

The usual Mayoralty Elections throughout England took place on the 9th inst. At Liverpool the choice fell upon Mr. S. R. Graves.

Alderman Wire, ex-Lord Mayor of Loudon, died on

the 2th.

The inauguration of the new Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Cubitt, took place on the 2th, with the usual ceremonies. The grand banquet in the evening at Guildhall, was attended by the principal members of the Cabinet, and by the Embasadors of France and Sardinia—the other representatives of European Courts being absent, Count de Persigny spoke for the Diplomatic Corps, and his remarks were cordial and friendly.

### FRANCE.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash during November of over twenty-five millions of francs, and an increase in bills discounted

nullions of frames, and an increase in bins discounted of over forty-three millions.

It was stated positively in Paris that final orders had been given for the formation of a squadron of reserve which, it was said, will be ready to put to sea next

Spring.
The Bourse on the 9th was very animated, and Restes advanced, closing at 70.10.

# ITALY.

King Victor Emanuel had published a proclamation to the Neapolitan and Sicilian peoples, accepting the sovereign authority of the Two Sicilies, transferred to

him by universal suffrage.
On the 7th inst. his Majesty, accompanied by Garibaldy, entered Naples. They proceeded together to the Cathedral, and afterward to the Palace. An immense crowd of people assembled, notwithstanding the torrents of rain which were failing. There were great festivities, and universal joy was manifested.

A Naples telegram of the 8th gives the following ad-

ditional particulars:
" On the entry of the King into Naples, Garibaldi "On the entry of the King into Naples, Garibaldi sat at his ride in the carriage. On the following morning (the 8th) Garibaldi, accompanied by the Ministry, tormally presented to the King the result of the placificite. His Majesty received them in the Tarone Room. Signor Conforte addressed the King thus: "Sirke: The Neapolitan people assembled in their Electoral Committee, having proclaimed you King by an immense majority—9,000,000 of Italians are uniting themselves to the other Provinces which your Majesty governs with so much wisdom, verifying your solemn

erns with so much wisdom, verifying remise, that Italy should belong to the Italians.

The King replied in a few expressive words.

The deed of annexation was then drawn up, the Dicatorship ceased, and the Ministry resigned. The enthusiasm of the people continued. A Naples dispatch of the 9th announces that Garibaldi left that morning for his home at the Island of Caprera. The last visit

he paid was to the English Admiral Mundy.

Signor Montezenolo was about to proceed to Sicily as Governor-General. Signor La Farina had been apsointed Director of the Interior Department in Sicily, and Father Lanza Director of Public Instruction.

The Turin journals announce that the investiture of Gaeta on the land side continued.

A dispatch from Naples states that the departure of Francis II. from Gaeta was imminent, in consequence of the advice given to his Majesty by the commanders of the foreign fleets.

A letter dated Gaëta, Nov. 2, says: "By the conduct of the French Admiral, it was thought that a change of policy had occurred among the Great Powers altogether favorable to the Bourbon cause. As evidence of this, for four successive days the French squadren prevented the Piedmontese flect from landing troops on the banks of the Garigliano. the French squadron prevented the Piedmontese fleet from landing troops on the banks of the Garigliano. The French guns were all shotted. The decks were chared. Everything was ready for action, and, indeed, there was a moment when the signal for firing was given on board the Bretague, and, if the Sardinian vessels indecontinued to advance only three minutes, they would have received a broadside from the French fleet. Admiral de Tinan had assured the King that he would protect the line of the Garigliano. But yesterday a French steamer came in with fresh instructions for the Admiral, and thereupon the French fleet left the mouth of the Garigliano, and at sunset yesterday the mouth of the Garigliano, and at sanset yesterday returned to Gaéta. The moment he was relieved from the surveillance of the French, Admiral Persano opened against the Neapolitan city."

The Paris correspondent of The London Post telegraphs that the dissolution of the Papal army is positive. The Pope will only have a simple guard of 3,000

In contradiction of this it is represented that in the Papal war budget of 1861, the expenses of the War Department are stated at 4,182,000 Roman dollars, for n army of 34,000 men.

It was asserted that negotiations were commenced on the 8th between Gen. Fanti and the Commander of the Gaeta for the evacuation of the fortress.

The Neapolican army at Gaeta was reported to be educed to 20,000 men, with few officers to command

The voting for annexation in the Papal States is decribed as of the most enthusiastic character, but no details are given.

#### GARIBALDI'S ARMY. Correspondence of The London Times.

Carespondence of The London Times.

Caserta, Nov. 1, 1860.

Yesterday there was a thronging and hastening of amateurs and idlers toward Santa Maria and San Angelo. It was owing to an impression that the bombardment of Capua would begin. Why just the 31st of October was fixed for the event is, of course, difficult to explain, but once the idea started it was not difficult to find believers in it. The general impatience that it should take place had engendered such a credulity on this point that any wag might send crowds to that it should take place that any wag might send crowds to the front. While the tendency of sightseers was toward the north, Garibaldi and his staff went down to Naples to assist at the distribution and consecration of their colors to the Hungarian Legion and to the

Hungarian Hussars.

These troops belonging to the Brigade Eber had received orders the day before to go down to Naples,

where the ceremony was to take place, on the Large cel Palazzo, the open space in front of the Royal palace. It was just the site calculate i to set off such a ceremony, with the facade of the Royal palace on one side, the two la ge buildings of the Foresteria on the right and left, and the church of St. Francisco di Paoli, with its empela and areades, opposite to it. The preparations for the reception of the King had rather encouched on the space, cover as they did the part toward the church with a skeleton triumphal area and transparencies in all stages of preparation; but sufficient still remained not to mar the general effect.

An altar was improvised close to the triumphal arch, and this altar formed the center of the ceremony. To the right of it was drawn up the Legion and to the left the Hussars, while the opposite side was occupied by a battalien of the National Guard, which had been invited to assist at the ceremony. Two companies of the

battalien of the National Guard, which had been invited to assist at the ceremory. Two companies of the Bernaglieri of the Bernagle Eber formed a double line from the Foresteria to the center of the square.

The daughter of Gen. Caribabil and the Marchesa Pallavicini, the wife of the Pro-Dictator, were chosen as the madrine or godmothers. The first not being present, was represented by her father. All being ready, Garibaki, who came down from Caserta, and was at his old quarters in the Palazzo Angri, was informed of the circumstance, and he drove down in an open carriage. The Mass, which it is usual to read on such occasions, was over when he arrived, and the ceremony of consecration was proceeded to forthwith. ceremony of consecration was proceeded to forthwith. Padre Giovanni, a Franciscan monk, who had accompanied Garibaloi's expedition almost from its building at Marsala, performed the ceremony. The colors were brought up by the officers, and consecrated in the usual manner. After this the ribbons were tied on, and the nails provided with the names of the persons concerned hummered in. This being done, the colors were brought back to Garibaldi, who, taking one in each hand, ad-

back to Gariesian, who, taking one in each hand, ac-dressed the following words to the efficers:

"I am proud to place into your hands and confide to your valer these two flags, the fraternal colors of which are so well known on the battle-field of Italian inde-pendence. They will be a new bond between the two sister nations. Evviva I Italia! Evviva I Ungheria!" A general shout was the answerto these words, after which Garibaldi retired to the Foresteria.

which Garibaldi retired to the Foresteria.

The Hungarian troops then formed a square, and the formula of the oath was rend by Colonel Moggorody:

"I swear before God the All-powerful fidelity to Victor Emancel, King of Italy, and obedience to my superiors. I swear not to abandon my colors, and to defend them to the last drop of blood in the light for Italian independence, until circumstances will permit us to return into our own country. I swear obedience to the national committee and the chiefs chosen by it. So may God belo me."

So may God help me."
Shouts of "Everva V Italia e V Ungheria" followed, after which General Turr addressed the officers and

soldiers, saying:

"Warriors: I need not recommend you to defend your colors, for I saw on the lst of October a handful of you not only defend them, but beat an enemy far superior in numbers. The commander of the infantry belonged to the famous 3d battalion of our War of Independence. Follow him, and I am sure you will never deviate from the path of honor."

never deviate from the path of honor."
Then, addressing the Hussars:
"And what shall I say to you, Hussars? From the day you were mounted you have not missed an opportunity to increase the immortal name of the Hungarian Hussars. Our oppressed country looks to you and expects much from you. As for me, I am sure that when we are once on the frontiers you will come down like a hurricane on the enemy who oppresses us."

Garibaldi in the mean time, had come out on the balcony of the Foresteria, where the sight of him, as new-l, excited hurrahs and demands for a few words.

usual, excited hurrals and demands for a few words. Having acknowledged the enthusiastic reception, he addressed the people, saying:

"This is a memorable day for you, for it cements the alliance of two peoples and establishes the frateratty of the people. To-day you have destroyed that principle of egotism which has kept the nations separated, and thus has facilitated the servitude of all. The people with whom you have fraternized to-day have the same enemies who threaten you. Your cause is theirs, and theirs is yours. theirs is yours.

"But before fighting against this enemy outside you

but before nighting against this enemy outside you have internal enemies to beat down, and I will tell you that the chief of them is the Pope. If I have acquired any merit with you, I have acquired that of telling you the truth frankly, and without a vail. In ming this privilege I tell you that your chief enemy is using this privilege I ten you the Pope.

"I am a Christian as you are; yes, I am of that re
"I am a Christian as you are; yes, I am of that re
"I am a Christian as you are; yes, I am of that re

ligion which has broken the bonds of Slavery and has proclaimed the freedom of men; the Pope who op-presses his subjects and is an enemy of Italian inde-

presses his subjects and is an enemy of Italian indejendence is no Christian; he denies the very principle
of Christianity—he is the Antichrist.
"This truth you must spread among all those who
are near to you, for it is only when all Italians shall be
thoroughly convinced of this truth that Italy will be
really tree and united."
Garibabai had several times to interrupt his speech
on account of the applanse which his words elicited
from the multitude below.

After a breakinst which had been prepared in the
soile of the Foresteria Garibaldi went to see Colone!
Dungoo, an Hungarian, wounded on the 1st, whose
leg had been amputated in the morning. Before returning to Caserta he went likewise to see Bixio
who is laid up with his broken leg at the Palazzi
Augri.

# THE SURRENDER OF CAPUA.

Correspondence of The London Times. CASERTA, Nov. 2, 1860. Yesterday afternoon, at 4 p. m., our batteries opened on Capua; this morning at dawn the commander of the fortress sent out to say that he was ready to treat. The negotiations began at 10 a. m. at Santa Maria, and in the evening the capitulation was signed. Thus, the bus bear which has so long excited Neapolitan imagi

bugbear which has so long excited respectively nations has at last disappeared.

When the approach of the Piedmontese from the North and Garbaldi's expedition across the Volturno made the main body of the Neapolitans withdraw behind the Garigliano, the preparations to reduce Capua began. Capua his in one of the numerous sudden the contract of the numerous sudden the numerous sudden the contract of the numerous sudden the numerous began. Capua lies in one of the numerous sudden bends which the River Volturno makes in its cours bends which the River Volturno makes in its course toward the sea. The whole town is built on the left or south bank of the river, and resembles in shape an ivy leaf, two sides of which are defended by the Volturno, while only the third, between the two river bends, opens out toward St. Tamaro, Santa Maria, and St. Angelo. It was against this side that the attack was directed. On the opposite side of the river a single battalion, with two field guns, was deta hed from the Lieomontese force at Sessa, to prevent any issue on the high road from Capua to Gaeta.

The line of attack was divided between our forces

and the Fiedmontese, who came under Sonnaz and landed at Naples. These latter consist of two brigades, both of them weak, and one of them, the Brigata Re, with two battailons at Naples. These two brigades, in all about 4,000, took the left attack, from St. Tamaro and La Foresta to Santa Maria. The Cosenz Division emained in its position at Santa Maria, and was em ployed in the attacks on the center; white Medici's Division, which had relieved the Piedmontese at St. Augelo, had the right attack. Gen. della Rocca was ent from the Piedmontese headquarters to direct the whole attack, and took up his quarters in the center at Santa Maria. Each side constructed its own batteries and manned them, too, but, as we were rather short of artillery officers, some were lent to us for the born and manned them, too, but, as we were rather short of artillery efficers, some were lent to us for the bombardment by the Piedmontese. The points against which the batteries were erected were, on the Piedmontese side, the south-westerly angle, which he close to the river, in the direction of La Foresta; from Santa Maria the bastion of St. Salvatore, which protects the entrance of the railway and of all the southern roads from Ayersa and Sania Maria into Capua; and on the right the bastion of Santa Maddalena, which looks in the direction of St. Angelo.

To reduce the first the Piedmoutese erected two batteries, one of three rifled 12-pounders and two 10-inch mortars at a distance of about 1,600 meters from the

teries, one of three rified 12-pounders and two 10-inch mortars at a distance of about 1,600 meters from the St. Tamaro side, and another of seven rified guns to the leit in the direction of La Foresta. Against St. Salvatore a battery of three rifled guns and three mor-tars was erected to the right of the Santa Maria road,

tars was erected to the right of the Santa Maria road, and a battery of two mortars to the right rear of this battery. Against Santa Maddalena, finally, there was a battery of six rifled guns to take it in its left flank, and another of two 32-pounders to take it in front.

All these batteries had been prepared, without a shot being fired from any of them until all were ready yested by afternoon. Thus the position of them remained unknown to the fortress up to the last moment. Partly to conceal the position of these batteries in case of a recommensurate in force on the part of the enemy, and ly to conceal the position of these batteries in case of a recommandation in force on the part of the enemy, and partly to protect them against a comp de main, the outposts were gradually pushed forward until those on the right were at the edge of the glacis, at not more than 400 or 500 yards from the rumparts. Little parapets were thrown up to protect them. One must allow that the Neapolitans tried their best to break through this circle, which shut them in more and more, and scarcely a day passed without some demonstration or attack being undertaken against our outposts, above all against those of Medici toward St. An gelo. In spite of the assistance which these attacks derived from the vicinity of the fortress, they were invariably repulsed, but only with serious loss.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 p. m., the signal for the opening of fire was given at last, and our batteries went merrily at it. But neither did the fortress remain idle, and for the first hour a perfect shower of missiles was sent in the direction of the batteries, which, however, caused but very small damage. The aim could be but imperfect, for the trees prevented a good view, and all was but guesswork. It was the same on our side, only the bastions were larger objects, and therefore more easily hit. During the bombardment, Victor Emanuel arrived at St. Angelo, and went up to the hights to bave a view of the proceedconna sanner in force on the part of the enemy, and

ings. But he very from returned toward Sessa. To-ward nightfull the fire became clack on both sides, and, with the exception of now and then a shell which you cold receively the air, all was still. The out-perts reported, however, to have heard great noise and a most in in the town, which increased every time a shell fell.

confession in the town, which increased every time a shell fell.

The pain was not to bombard it definitely, but to recommence a few homes next morning, and then assend the place. And the dispositions were taken to effect this, all the troops receiving orders to be ready to much. But all these preparations became useless, for a down the message came from Gen. du Cornet, the Swiss commander of the fortress, that he was ready to capitalists. The magnificants, which were carried on with Leffa Rosen at Santa Maria, histed several Louis. I have not yet heard the exact tenor of the espitalistic, but the garrion will be prisoners of war, and alreety the order has been and to Naples to prepare the curracks of the Granito for them. Their run her is supposed to be about 6,650. The Cosenz Division is to occupy Capus. It was to have taken possession of the place this evening, but it was deterred till to norrow morning.

November d.—It seems that the garrison of Capus is much larger than we satisficated. They turn out to be letween 2,000 and 10,500 area, among them a number of the gendarments, who had taken refuge there as in a sace pt. o.

ber of the gendarmeric, who had taken reinge there as in a sace place.

The Alexander of Placence states that at Capua 10,500 men and six generals have been taken prisoners, and that, besides, the Piedmontese got possession of 250 terms gams, 100 gan carriages, 20,500 muskets, 10,000 sabers, Schallinary wagons, pontoons for a bridge 240 meters in langah, 500 horses and mules, a large quantity of stores and araminition, and several thousand articles of clothing.

### GAEIBALDI'S ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS.

From the Correspondent of The Times. NAPLES, Nov. 2, 1860.

NAPLES, Nov. 2, 1860.

I am deeply grieved to be compelled to give bad reports of the state of the British Legion, which, hitherto, from want of organization and from the disgraceful conduct of some of the members, has made English near regret that they ever came out. While there has been reat inefficiency in the command, there have been great excrese committed by individuals, and I see no other termination than the entire dissolution of the whole body.

ch le was a great mistake as it deprived the officers of all command over their men: and, in the second place, without any men who could be properly called offiwinout any men who could be properly called officers, with two or three exceptions, it was impossible to inspine men, however well disposed, with anything like respect or a disposition to obey. As I told you in my last, the number is gradually dwinding away. Some are entering the artillery, under Colonel Dowling, and others the cavalry under Colonel Forbes, while many are loading about the streets, a discredit to their country.

#### FRENCH INTERFERENCE WITH THE SAR-DINIAN FLEET. The following letters gives an interesting account of

the impression produced at Gaeta by the French inter-ference with the operations of the Sardinian fleet:

We have been for several days under the influence of a personation that a change of policy altogether favorable to the cause of Francis II, had occurred among the great Powers. There was strong evidence to warrant this belief. For four successive days the French goundren betweened the Fiedmanders heat from lending. rant it is belief. For four successive days the French squadren prevented the Fledmontere fleet from landing troops on the right bank of the Garigliano. The French ans were all shotted, the decks were cleared, the sick were taken down to the hold; everything was ready for action, and, indeed, there was a moment when the rignal for ining was given on board the Bretagne, and if the Sarumian vessels had continued to advance only three minutes longer, they would have received a broadside from the French fleet.

Admiral de Tinan had assured the King that he would protect the line of the Garighano, and he repeatedly told everybody about him that such was his intention. But yesterday a French steamer came in

intention. But yesterday a French steamer came in with fresh instructions for the Admiral, and thereupon the French fleet left the mouth of the Garigliano, and at sunset yesterday evening it returned to the port of Gnets. The moment he was relieved from the surveillance of the French fleet, Admiral Persano opened a fire against the Neapolitan camp, which commenced at 10 in the evening. The weather during the night was frightful. There was a piercing wind with torrents of rain, and there is no improvement this morning. How-ever, the cannonade lasted all night, and is still going on. The sea is so rough that the Sardinians cannot fire with precision; and, incredible as it may appear, I am assured that the sole result of their firing up to this time is the shaighter of two men and one horse. But inasnuch as the coast is not fortified, the right wing of the Neapolitan army, which was posted on the sea, has received orders to abandon the position, and to retire were Goots and Irri.

has received orders to abandon the position, and to retire upon Gaeta and Itri.

The Gaeta Gazette of Oct. 28 states that King Francis II, sent his Minister of Marine on board the Bretagne to thank Admiral Lebarbier de Tham for his most opportune assistance, and to transmit through the Admiral I is warmest gratitude to the Emperor of the French for the instructions which he had sent to his facet. It will be seen from what is stated above that the instructions which he had ref to the King of Naples were subsequently withdrawn.

# AUSTRIA.

The Admiral commanding the Austrian fleet in the Adriatic has been put under arrest on a charge of mal-

versation.

The Augsburg Gazette says that the total number of troops in Venetia is 135,000 men. The infantry comtroops in Venetia is 183,000 men. The mainty conprises 122,000 men, and the cavalry is in proportion. The artillery consists of 30 batteries, with a total of 180 guns, and six batteries, with 37 filled cannon. The largest garrisons are at Venice and Manua. The Fifth corps was daily expected in Venetia. Villafrance and Marmirolo, on the Mincio, have powerful garri-

sons. In mense quantities of ammunition are sent from the terminus at Verona to Mantua. At Sebestiano, on the Fernanus at Verona to Mantua. At Sebestiano, on the Fo, are the neaterials for two pontoon bridges, two large iron steamers, and one small tug steamer. The same journal says the coasts are in a complete state of defense; and any point menaced could receive succor with great rapicity.

# CHINA.

There is nothing later, but the Paris Patrie published the following statement which obtained but little credence in England:
"Latest advices from China announce that the

Chinese Commissioners Extraordinary appointed to carry on negotiations for a trenty of peace with the Embassadors of France and England, arrived at Tien is in on the 6th September. We are assured by the ast accounts that the treaty had been signed in that own, and that the exchange of ratifications would place in Pekin, according to a special ceremonial a was to be the object of a separate negotiation and Convention."

and Convention."

Letters state that the Marines in China would return to England on the 1st October.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

that day, and advanced \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent. On the 9th, the market was very steady at the advance, and Consols closed at 93\$\frac{1}{2}\$ and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of for account. The demand for Meney was moderate, but only the very best paper was taken in the open merket below the advanced Bank rate of \$4\$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent. On the 9th the inquiry was rather more brisk. The Bank of England returns show a further diminution in Bullion of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ start \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ countries.

Ankerican Securities.—Messes, Bell, Son & Co., report the following: The market for American State Securities has been very quiet during the past week, and prices have remained stationary. The only change has been a considerable dictine in the price of the shares of the filinois Central and New York and Eric Railroads:

Luited States \$\frac{1}{2}\$ sizes.

98\circ 200

Linted Billemin, Missersersersersersersersersersers	1242
Kentucky es, 1068-72	94
Marybord for	.95
Measuchusetta Se	102
Mississippi 5s, Union Bank Bonds	14
Perpsylvania fa	87
Pennsylvania is, liff 88 @	7.785
South Carolina 5s, 1806	188
Tennessee 6s, divers	82
Virginia 6s, 160s,	134
Virginia 5a, 1888 Bi u	83
Himpois Central 7s, 1875	874
lilinois Central Es, 1875 85 d	87
Illinois Central 7s, Freelands, 1960, u	
Filinois sharesdis. 31 @	39
Michigan Central bs. 1989	92
Michigan Centrel shares 58 @	600
New-York Central ta, not convertible, 1883 85 a	86
New-York 7s, convertible, 1004 94 2	95
New-Yerk shares 78 @	500
New York and Lrie 7s, 1st mort., 1867 90 d	901
New-York and Eric 7s, 7d mort., 1859 89 @	91
New York and Frie 6s, 3d mort., 1883ex. 81 @	B.3
New-Yorkshares 29 @	31
Fananca's 1st mort, 1865	102
	101
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st mort., 1610 90 @	
On the 5th there was a partial recovery in American Rail	road.
Securities, but the quotetune had not reached Livernool w	- water

corr parcel closed.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19-a, m. ordinary speculative demand set in on the afternoon of Fridalest, and the sales on that day were unusually extensive, no makes that 30,00 belos, about two chirds on speculation. On Saturday, there was even greater exit smell, owing to a report this temperature for Middling was 12;c. at New Orleans (said to have been received per Vanacrbiit), and some very high prices were obtained for the current qualities of American, the sales reaching about 22,000 bases including 15; see on speculation and for export, flowing at very extreme rates. When the Africa arrived on Monday it was at these seen that the report of the great advance at New Orleans was far, beyond the reality, and a pause immediately enually with the contraction of the results.

steady, but not at the previous extreme quotations. American descriptions, compared with Friday last, are about \$4\$\tilde{\pi}\$d, descriptions, compared with Friday last, are about \$4\$\tilde{\pi}\$d, descriptions are also described by the following state of the Following and the following and export. The week's business has been 35,470 bales, including \$41,686 on speculation and 0,500 for export. The sales yesterday were about \$10,680 or \$12,000 bales, including \$4,000 for yesterday were about \$10,680 or \$12,000 bales, including \$4,000 for yesterday were about \$10,680 or \$12,000 bales, including \$4,000 for yesterday were about \$10,680 or \$12,000 bales, including \$4,000 for yesterday were about \$10,000 or \$12,000 bales, including \$4,000 for yesterday were about \$10,000 or \$12,000 bales, including \$4,000 for yesterday were about \$10,000 or \$12,000 bales, including \$4,000 for yesterday were about \$10,000 or \$12,000 bales, including \$4,000 for yesterday were about \$10,000 or \$12,000 bales, including \$4,000 for yesterday were about \$10,000 or \$12,000 bales, including \$4,000 for yesterday were about \$10,000 or \$12,000 bales, including \$4,000 for yesterday were about \$10,000 or \$12,000 bales, including \$4,000 for yesterday were about \$10,000 or \$12,000 bales, including \$4,000 for yesterday were about \$10,000 or \$12,000 bales, including \$4,000 for yesterday were about \$10,000 or \$12,000 bales, including \$4,000 for yesterday were about \$10,000 or \$12,000 bales, including \$4,000 for yesterday were about \$10,000 or \$12,000 bales, including \$4,000 for yesterday were about \$10,000 or \$12,000 bales, including \$4,000 for yesterday were about \$10,000 or \$12,000 bales, including \$4,000 for yesterday were about \$10,000 or \$12,000 bales, including \$4,000 for yesterday were about \$10,000 or \$12,000 bales, including \$4,000 for yesterday were \$4,000 for y

at the full rates of fact week, but for Clovus the market taner.

BREADSTUFFS.—Meesrs, Richardson, Spence & Co.,

Rakefeld, Nash & Co., Sigland, Athya & Co., and others, report Flour dull and 5d. P bbl. lower. Quotations range from 2.1, to 32. Wheat very dull and 22/4d. cheaper on the week; Red. 1, 6413, White, 42, 644, \$\$ cental. Indian Corn pressed for sale at a reduction of 6d. 2014 P quarter; Mixed and reflow, 33 50/39; White, 43, 644. The weather has been dry and frosty and favorable for agricultural operations.

Provisions.—Beef continues slow and irregular. Fork unchanged; rather more doing. Bacon nominal, there

Fork unchanged: rather more doing. Bacon nominal, there being no American here. Cheese is held for higher prices. Lard is in better demand, and firmer; wiles of 250 times at 53, 2004. Tallow in active request and rather lower; sales of North Amer-tican at 50 times. PRODUCE.—Ashes in fair demand at 28/6 229/ for

PRODUCE.—Ashes in fair demand at 28/6/2/29/ for both Pots and Peals. Sugars from, and again rather dearer, office in good demand at fail prices. Rice in large speculative request, and from at fully 3d, advance: 30 therees of Carolina sold at 20; Bark, small sales Phindelphia at 9/6 and Baithmore at 5. Linseed course and again rather higher. American Linseed Cakes sold at 210-12/6, to arrive. Linseed Oll in good demand at 20/3/23/15. Manifal Hemp 10/2/20; higher, and Jute has expensed a corresponding advance. Sales of Seal Oll at 2/30/2/20. Specific prices now demanded. Small sales of Cod at 2/30/2/20. Specific dell at 2/3/2/20. Specific dell at 34/6.

ine dull at 34 6.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring Brothers & Co. report Lendon Markets.—Baring Brothers & Co. report Erreastupes quiet under considerable arrivals of foreign. White American Wheat, 64, 366, Red, 60, 364. I know steady at \$2.5 a, 25.18) for bare and rails. Scotch pigs, 52,3. Sugar is in good demend at full prices. Copper steady. Rick very firm. Tallow quiet, with large arrivals Y. C., 60,62000, 2. Tha cuict, Congou, 1:3. Spraits Temperative, Y. C., 60,6200, 2. Tha cuict, Congou, 1:3. Spraits Temperative, New-York barrels, Xill 10; I boston bags, Ell. Sprain Oil, £194; Con, £35. Lineard Gills steady at 30; Latest Markets.

Latest Markets.

Cotton—Sales yesterday 12,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed steady.

Illinois Central shares, 759/25; discount; Erie Shares, 29/231; New-York Central Shares, 759/25; discount; Erie Shares, 29/231; New-York Central Shares, 750/25.

Erradoutly, are steady but quiet.

Provisions are dull.

London, Saturday Evening.

Provisions are dult.

London, Saturday Evening.

Consols 33/2/54 for money and 33/2/53/ for account.

Haven Market—For the week ending Nov. 7.—Corron—Sales 20,000 bales, including 10,000 in transit; closing rather less stiff than at latter part of previous week. New-Orleans Tree Orchaire quoted 10/1. do. Bas 54f.; do. Bas in transit 22/2/96f.; but the market was at a panse at the close, and it would be difficult to realize above figures.

the market was it a paires.

The realize above figures.

Breadstepps steady. Ashes nominal. Copper unchanged.

Hidde dropping. One are nominal. Rick—Nothing done in
American. Sucar—Spirited demand. and tending upward.

Lard firm, but dull. Whalebone duil.

### THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11, 1860.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11, 1860.

The Arabia arrived at Queenstown to-day.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

The usual banquet was given on Friday night, by the new Lord Mayor of London. Count de Persigny, the French Embassabor, and the Sardinian Minister, were the only representatives of European Powers present. The Lord Mayor, in giving the toast of the Army and Navy, spoke of the volunteers as the pride and boast of the country. Gen. Peel and the Duke of Somerset, in returning thanks, culogized the recent distinguished services of the naval and military forces in China. The Lord Mayor then proposed the Foreign Embassadors, and coupled with the toast the name of Count de Persigny, which was cordially replied to.

The Count of Persigny arose amid loud cheers, and replied in French. After reterring to the spirit of wisdom and of moderation of the European Governments, and the sacrifices which, in one way or another, all the Powers are making in the interest of the general peace, his Excellency complimented the city of London for the practical spirit it had manifested in discerning that which many politicians did not seem to sufficiently understand, viz: that instead of those interests which we formerly contested in every part of the world, it has come to pass, through the development of our manufactures and commercial interests,

the world, it has come to pass, through the develop-ment of our manufactures and commercial interests, ment of our manufactures and commercial interests, not only do we possess a great number of interests in common, but no longer, in any part of the world, have we any interest that is hostile. Why, then, these anxieties, those suspicions, those mistrusts, which on every incident of policy are generated on both sides of the Channel? It is because we cannot efface in a day the traces of so many centuries of rivalry and strife. It is because in spite of ourselves, and unwillingly, we are, both of us, still too much disposed to look at the events of the present through the magnifying and deceptive glasses of the receilections of the past. But, thank Heaven, the reason, the good sense, and the interest of the two nations tend every day to dissipate these mirages; for every day men's minds are more clearly and more positively impressed with the main consideration that, having everything to lose and nothing to gain by a contest, the two nations can mutually derive as many benefits from peace as they tunity derive as many benefits from peace as they could indict injuries on themselves by war. That, gentlemen, is the real truth; that is what we understand in France as well as you understand in England; that, in short, is the meaning threat of the great econo-mist revolution which the Emperor has just accommist revolution which the Emperor has just accom-plished in France by the treaty of Commerce, and of which the vast compass, in proportion as it becomes known and better appreciated in England, will con-found the accusations of which we have been the ob-ject, and will further cement peace between the two

countries.

Lord Palmerston replied to the toast in honor of her Majesty's Ministers. He said that in whatever direction we turn our eyes, the general aspect was satisfachome and the development of our commerce abroad. His Lordship adverted with particular satisfaction to the corolal cooperation of the allied commanders and forces in China. England did not numerically rival the great armie

which Continental Powers kept on foot during peace but in bravery and exploits our army would rival any force. We redress the inferiority in number of our but in bravery and exploits our army would rival any force. We redress the inferiority in number of our standing army by our admirable militia, by our noble volunteers, which hencetorth constitutes a permanent institution of the country [lond cheers], and by fortifying important and vulnerable points; but, above all, we must redress the balance by maintaining, as we always must maintain, a strong and powerful navy. [Continued cheering.] His Lordship added, I say this in the presence of the representatives of foreign and allied powers. [Cheers.] I say it in a spirit of frankness, of cordiality, of friendship, of alliance and peace. [Cheers.] We wish from ship, of alliance and peace. [Cheers]. We wish from ship, of alliance and peace. [Cheers]. We wish from
the bottom of our hearts to be at peace with all nations
—[cheers]—to be bound by ties of friendship and aliiance with those nations particularly whose interests
are most congenial with our own. We wish, I say,
from the bottom of our hearts, to win and preserve
their friendship and alliance, but we are determined by
the manly dignity of our position to prove to them
that we are worthy to retain and enjoy that friendship
and alliance. [Cheers]. Lord Palmerston concluded
with some remarks on the benefits and pacific results
that night be anticipated from the French Commercial
Treaty.

Treaty.

Lord John Russell's speech in acknowledging th toust of the House of Commons, only slightly referred to political topics. He said he thought the sentiments which the French Embassador had expressed tended to peace and unity among the nations of the earth, which they all ardently hoped for. We desire to maintain peace, but while we respect all other nations, we desire to hold fast by those principles of liberty which we have so long enjoyed, and which are the boast of Englishmen. [Chee.s.]

SIEGE OF GAETA. SIEGE OF GAETA.

Dispatches from Naples state that the Piedmontese are vigorously packing on the siege of Gaëta. Troops and a siege train have been landed at the small town of Moka di Gaeta, and the Piedmontese headquarters have been advanced to Hissi. On the 5th inst. a Sardinian frigate stood into the bay of Gaëta to recomporte. It was ascertained that the defences were in good condition, and that numerous redoubts and other field works bed been thrown up, so as to command the road to had been thrown up, so as to command the roa

The Persceranza of Milan says that Lord John Russell's dispatch is just now of more value to Italy than would be a decisive battle.

Gen. Lamoriciere has left Rome on ten months'

leave of absence.

# AFRICAN MAIL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.
The Ethiope has arrived with 3,100 oz. of gold dust,

The papers contain accounts of Prince Arthur's reception and extertainment at Sierra Leone.

The shave-trade was active on the Windward Coast.
General trade was dull in the various ports on account of the prevailing unhealthiness.

The Niger expecition steamer Sunbeam was in the

The Alger expension steamer subbeam was in the Nun-river. The rains had ceased at Sieras Leone. Dr. Bakie and the rest of the exploring party were quite well as the conducace of the Niger.

The American slip Lauretta is supposed to have left Whydah on the 32th Sept., with 600 slaves on board, and the American bark Buckeye sailed a few days previous with a cargo of slaves.

FIRE IN PEARL STREET.-Last evening, about

Fire is Frank Street.—Last evening, about 6 o'clock a fre broke out in the brush manufactory of Mi had Beirsworth, No. 356 Pearl street, but it was happily discovered at an early moment, and extinguished before much damage was sustained. From some circum statese comected with the fire, the police were of the opinion that it was the work of an incendiary, and accordingly notified the Fire Marshal to investigate the matter.

### FROM CALIFORNIA.

THE ELECTION. From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7, 1860. The Presidential election yesterday passed off peace-ably. Thus far about one-half the State has been heard from, and Lincoln is ahead, then Douglas, then Breckinridge; but the three men are nearly even, while Bell has about one-fifth as many votes as Breckinridge. The Republicans hope to carry the State, but I fear that the precincts on the outskirts of civilization, which are always the last to come in, will yet give us over to Douglas and Breckinridge. As to the Legislature, we do not know how the parties are to stand; the probabilities are that the Republicans, Douglasites, and Breckinridgers will be nearly equally represented. It is certain that Gwin will not be reelected to the Senate. I think he will never receive office again by the votes of Californians. It is too early at present to make any guess who will be elected in Gwin's place; nor can I assert whether it is more likely that the Douglas men will act in concert with the Republicans or the Administration men. Their conduct in this respect will probably be influenced much

The following returns were published in this m ing's papers: ing's papers:

County. Precinct. Doug. Breck.
El Doisdo. Mad Springs. 121 82
Newada. Newada City. 497 223
Placer. Aubern. 130 113
Calaveras. Mokelumne Hill. 199 169
Coutra Costa. Oakland. 84 70
Santa Clara. Redwood Towns p. 49

States during the next two months.

by events to occur at Washington and in the Northern

nta Clara. Redwood Towns p. 49 ntra Costa. Martinez 45 seer. Todd's Valley 100 seer. Forest Hill 116 Dorado Diamond Springs 145 Dorado Geergetown. 145 Dorado Uniontown. 54 Dorado Peerv'e, 1st 2dW.272 Dorado Strawberry 35 Dorado Upper Placerville. 48 Dorado Brocklie's 8Ranch. 50 laveras San Andres 139 smeds. San Leandro 53	13	56	10
cerTodd's Vailev 100	36	71	1
cer Forest Hill 116	83	203	- 54
Dorado Diamond Springs 145	101	92	10
DoradoGeergetown 145	1113	176	15
Dorado Picery'e lst & 2dW 272	175	17	18
Dorado Strawberry 35	18	17	18
Dorado Upper Placerville 48	38	102	12
Dorado Brocklis's skanch 50	123	12	19
laverasSan Andres 105	32	47 31	3
ota Clare Hollenbeck's 134	159	45	-
ameda San Leandro 53 ata Clara Hollenbeck's 134 a Joaquin. Stockton 2d Ward 5 other Pricints 181	200		100
5 other Pricints 181	292 25	209 26	33
DoradoBuckeye Fint 52	23	20	-
Hollow and King's Store 50	56	43	4
DoradoBuckeye Flat 52 DoradoFrenchtown, Corn Hollow, and King's Store 50 ano-Benicia, Denverton, and	1000		-
Nonrse's Landing	102	110	41
vadaSan Juan	537	478	7
n Josquin Stockton 348 clumne Sonora 238	255	289	2
ranienio Sacramento City. (Ma).)	-	259	
ramenio Sacramento City. (Maj.) Dorado King's Store	22	2	
Dorado Duncan's Store 19	35 159	45	
ata ClaraGilroy The p. cm. 134	56	109	1
Angeles Fort Tejon 6	44	5	21
setaShasta	69	100	21
hama Chico and Teh ma 129	104	104	- 1
Dorado, Duncan's Store, 19 pta Clars, Gilroy Tuc'p, em. 134 ta Clars, Milipitas and Aid'm 43 s Augeles, Fort Tejon, 6 sofa, Shasta, 183 hama Chico and Teh'ma 129 hama Camptonville, 54 hama Timbuetco, 69 nity, Weaverville, 216 ta Clara, Santa Clara, 94 ano, Vallejo, 43 pa, Napa, 156 Dorado, Spanish Camp, 40 Dorado, Spanish Camp, 40 Dorado, Missouri Flat, 20 temento, Tivoli House, Sut	59	148	15
nity Weaverville 216	134	201	-
ata Clara Santa Clara 94	158	272	13
ano	270 84	1127	21
Dorado Spanish Carro 40	15	25	
Donado Missouri Flat 20	10	5	-
ramento Tivoli House, Sut-		100	
Ville 21	24	127	
cramentoSwechermans'	584	820	143
nadorVol. & 4 Prects 246	90	188	14
laveras 9 Precincts 223	146	122	
nadorVol. & 4 Precta 246 laveras	7	12	36
nts Clara San Joses 7 Prec 440	308 131	696 256	31
onte Cror Social Precincts 17	31	114	33
lare	113	14	16
olumneThree Precincts 102	149	57	54
Porado. Manie Ball.  Inti Clara. San Joses 2 Prec 440  mtercy. Watsonville. 113  mta Cruz. Soquill Precincts. 17  lare. Woodville. 7  olumne. Three Precincts. 102  vada. G. Val. 3 Prec. 229  hama. R. Bluft & 3 Prec. 263	139	178	14
hamaR. Biuli & 3 Free. 203	39	100	
be M'vsville 142 W. 246	259	294	42
baVisalia, partial 59	173	54	114
ba Chinese Camp 35	88	121	20
DoradoColoma, partial 80	59 75	70 10	-
Dorado Gold Hill 32	504	412	358
hama R. Shiff & 3 Free, 263 hama Nome Lackee 1 htt. Mysville 13.2 W. 246 hts. Visalla, partial. 59 ha. Chinese Camp. 35 Dorado. Coloma, partial. 80 Dorado Gold Hill. 32 sec. 21 Precincts 1.014 n Francisco, partial. 2,562	1,666	4,434	562
	0.005	-	9.400
Total11,041	9,007	13,105	2,402
During the forenoon the follow	ing ret	urns we	re re-
MINOR (1)			

ceived:

Sonoma Co., incomplete . In this city, 14,415 votes were cast, 2,262 more than

in 1856, the largest vote ever cast in the city previous

to the Presidential election. The Republicans have about 2,200 plurality in the city, but for the city offices

the People's candidates are elected. The following the People's candidates are elected. The following are the candidates elected in this city:
For State Senators—James McM. Shafter, Caleb Burbank.
For Assemblymen-S. S. Tilton, John W. Cherry, Alvan Flanders, F. G. E. Tittel, Robert Clark, Alex. Campbell, James A. Banks, O. F. Willey.
Judge of XiIth District Court—Alexander Campbell (of Samders & Campbell).
District-Attorney—Nathan Porter.
President of the Board of Supervisors—H. F. Teschemacher.
Tax Collector—E. H. Washburn.
Auditor—Henry M. Hale.
Public Administrator—A. Hollab.
Public Administrator—A. Hollab.
Police Judge—Samuel Cowles.
Chief of Police—Martin J. Burke.
Assessor—Thomas Tennent.
Supervisors—1st District, S. P. Taylor, paper manufacturer;
Illd, Hudson de la Mantanya, stove dealer; Vth. B. Gaven, dealer in real estate; IXth, Eugene Crowell, druggist; Xith,

ohn C. Ayres, brassfounder.

The argument of the New-Almaden case was closed

on the evening of the 5th inst. As it began on the morning of the 8th of October, and continued until its close every day without interruption, only Sundays and two days of adjournment out of respect to the memory of the late Gen. Clarke, it occupied 23 days, of which Mr. A. C. Peachy spoke 7, Mr. J. P. Benjamin 4, Mr. Reverdy Johnson 3, and Mr. Edmund Randolph 9. The newspapers here say that it was the longest argument in a law suit of which there is any record. The Alta savs:

record. The Alla says:

"The Judges have given no direct intimation as to what their decision will be, or when it will be made public; but after Mr. Henjamin bad finished his closing speech, yesterday afternoon, Judge Hoffman propounded a number of questions to him, as to what kind pounded a number of questions to him, as to what kind of a confirmation he desired to have, to all which questions Mr. Benjamin replied, the general tenor of the replies being that he desired a confirmation of the mining possession, and the two-league grant, in terms used by the Mexican Government. The questions were such that they naturally suggested to the mind of every reasonable man present that Judge Hoffman was in favor of confirming the claim, or that his mind

was not made up on that point."

United States Senators E. D. Baker, J. P. Benjamin, and Reverdy Johnson will start for New-York on the steamer to leave this city on the 10th inst, and probably Senators Gwin and Nestnith will also take the same The sum of \$835 56 was contributed to the Washing

ton Monument fund at the election precincts in this city

on election day.

CROPS IN VERMONT. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

SPRINGFIELD, Vt., Nov. 20, 1860. We are now having some beautiful Fall weather, and hope it may continue. Very much of the corn crop in this section is materially damaged, owing to the warm, damp weather, since it was harvested. Not being fully ripe, it has molded in the crib. The crop is more than an average one here upon Connecticut River—probably not far from 50 bushels to the acre. There have been instances at our county fairs where farmers have claimed to have raised 100 bushels, and one man, four or five days since, stated that he raised

one man, four or five days since, stated that he raised 126 bushels from an acre of ground. But I do not believe that 100 bushels shelled corn was ever raised from one acre of ground here in the Connecticut Valley, and our meadow hand is held as high as \$100 per acre. I raised this season, from 31 acres, 200 bushels, and I consider it an excellent crop. The oat crop was beautiful. The latter part of it was somewhat damaged by the heavy rains the last of August; selling now for 40 ceats per bushel. Apples very plenty; selling at \$1.50 \( \psi\$ barrel for choice Winter varieties. Yellow Bell-Flower slightly injured by the heavy frosts in the last of September. Complete census returns show an increase of 2,500 in the State since 1850, instead of a decrease, as has been reported. Query: In the case of a decrease, as has been reported. Query: In the case of a decrease, as has been reported. Query: In the case of the case stead of a decrease, as has been reported. Query: In case the Union is dissolved, what will become of our Northern Breck-Democrats here in Vermont? Being few and scattered, they have no one to console them in the present state of things. It is too humiliating to think of submitting to Black Republican rule, as they term it, and feur it they go South that there will be a scarcity of niggers. The Boston Courser or Posteven f. It to entirely.

By the way, I consider The Post a very gentle-menty paper, compared with The Courier. w. H. H.

The name of the Councilmanic candidate in the Eleventh Ward is Simon Hazleton, instead of Hazle-